

corporations like Transamerica and Gateway 2000 to lay a foundation in our community. His plans for tax abatement, infrastructure and economic development have enriched our city in myriad ways. As the shepherd of our city, he championed the Brush Creek Flood Control project, the Bruce R. Watkins Roadway, the Chouteau Bridge, and the Illus W. Davis Civic Mall. I am proud to be a federal partner in these efforts with Rev. Cleaver, as well as in the expansion of Bartle Hall, the economic renewal of the Hispanic West Side, and the revitalization of the historic 18th and Vine District.

Rev. Cleaver's vision for a strong community includes serving the city's youth and the disadvantaged through safe and enriching recreational activities such as the Mayor's Night Hoops, a nationally recognized program that offers our city's youth a safe haven from drugs and violence. Rev. Cleaver was also instrumental in implementing a welfare to work program that provided 400 jobs to former welfare recipients. He has received numerous distinctions acknowledging his legacy upon Kansas City. He earned the 1999 Conspicuous Service Medal from Missouri Governor Mel Carnahan, the 1993 James C. Kilpatrick Excellence for Government Award, the 1992 NAACP Harold L. Holliday, Sr. Civil Rights Award, and a host of other significant merits.

A trusted advisor, Rev. Cleaver was appointed to President-Elect Bill Clinton's 1992 Transition Team, attended the 1993 White House's Palestinian Liberation Organization/Israeli Peace Accord, was a member of the Democratic Platform Committee in 1996, was a member of the Democratic National Committee and spoke at the 1996 Democratic National Convention. President Clinton sought his counsel and friendship throughout his presidency.

Rev. Cleaver leadership includes: President and Chairman of the National Conference of Black Mayors, Chairman of the US Conference of Mayors Committee on Crime and Social Justice and Chairman for the Task Force on Finances for the District of Columbia. He was a Fellow of the Aspen Institute, a National Board Member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and for seven consecutive years, he was named one of Ebony magazine's "100 Most Influential African Americans".

To share his expertise on policy and social issues, Rev. Cleaver has appeared on the news programs "This Week with David Brinkley," "The MacNeil/Lehrer Report," and "Face the Nation," and is quoted in newspapers and periodicals such as USA Today, The New York Times, The Economist, and Newsweek.

Members of the St. James Congregation revere Rev. Cleaver as a "Man of Vision," a reference to the biblical passage Proverbs 29:18, which states, "Where there is no vision the people perish. . . ." Kansas City flourishes due to this great leader's vision. He follows a moral and noble path in forging a better future for us all.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring St. James' "Man of Vision," Rev. Emanuel Cleaver for his 30 years of service to his church community and country.

CLOSE THE FLIGHT DECK OFFICER LOOPHOLE

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that enhances our national security by closing a loophole in the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program.

Last year, both the House and Senate overwhelmingly passed provisions to the Homeland Security Act to allow both commercial and cargo pilots to voluntarily possess a firearm in the cockpit. Yet, during conference of that bill, cargo pilots were excluded.

Mr. Speaker, we should not have excluded these individuals. Clearly, we must allow these cargo pilots to defend the cockpit, themselves and the public. A cargo jet can just as easily be turned into a weapon of mass destruction as a passenger plane. Some might ask, "Why arm cargo pilots if they carry no passengers?"

I believe that is a vital question. Consider these points. Some cargo planes do carry a limited number of passengers, yet they do not receive equal security received by passenger airlines. Personnel that load cargo planes are not required to have the same criminal background check that the flight crew receives. The airport perimeter around cargo plane facilities is vulnerable. Finally, non-cargo company employees are rarely screened prior to gaining access to many operations.

Mr. Speaker, suppose from any of these scenarios a terrorist made his way onto a cargo aircraft. Then, shortly thereafter takeoff, a terrorist made his way to the cockpit. Without a doubt, the cargo pilot would literally be defenseless to a terrorist. Unlike commercial passenger flights, cargo flights do not have federal air marshals or flight attendants. Unlike our commercial aircraft, cargo planes do not have reinforced cockpit doors. That terrorist would then have the opportunity to turn that aircraft into a weapon of mass destruction.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow that to happen and it is our duty to protect the American people. There are no logical reasons to exclude cargo pilots from being allowed to defend the cockpit, themselves and the public. This loophole needs to be closed as it should never have been opened.

BIOTECH AND FORTRESS EUROPE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following column written by Sonja Hillgren, editor of the Farm Journal, which appeared in the Summer 2003 issue of the publication.

This column highlights the improper hurdles that the European Union (EU) has put in place to block the importation of American agricultural products. The current EU restrictions on the importation of food with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have cost agricultural producers billions of dollars in recent years. As the column indicates, some of the products the EU uses and exports have long been GMO-based.

The intransigence by the EU is having a very detrimental effect on American farmers. Also troubling are the indications that the EU is planning to move forward with labeling and traceability requirements that will continue to act as a mechanism to block U.S. agricultural products. This clearly runs counter to the WTO principle that rules should be based on scientific evidence.

The EU's GMO standards are transparently devoid of any relationship to sound science and are either based strictly on emotion or are designed quite simply as trade barriers—or both. The U.S. must take strong action to bring reason back to this issue.

BIOTECH AND FORTRESS EUROPE

[From Farm Journal, Summer 2003]

(By Sonja Hillgren, Farm Journal Editor)

Those wily Europeans have devised a scheme that could freeze out imports of U.S. crops and food products. Their vehicle is labeling and traceability for genetically modified (GM) food and feed. Approved last month by the European Parliament, the plan is on a path for implementation next year.

"It is clearly about restricting trade," says Criss Davis, a Shullsburg, Wis., farmer who chairs the international marketing committee of the United Soybean Board.

I don't want to contemplate the consequences for the U.S. farm economy if we fail to respond aggressively at the same time as we continue a respectful dialogue with consumers, processors and retail grocers in the European Union (EU). That is how U.S. soybean growers have kept open the market for the past seven years.

Under the new EU rules, any food or feed with more than 0.9% of an EU-approved GM product must be labeled as biotech. Food with more than 0.5% of a GM product not approved by the EU would be barred from the European market.

Tough to implement. Especially onerous is the requirement for labels and traceability for processed products like soybean oil, even though tests cannot detect whether or not processed products have been genetically altered. An invitation for fraud, it is a big change from current rules that require labels only if a modified gene can be detected. "They are going to have a terrible time implementing it," warns Davis.

Soybean meal, corn gluten feed and other livestock feed also will have to be labeled for the first time.

The rules do not require labels on meat, milk and eggs from animals fed GM feed or on yogurt, beer or other products produced from GM yeast or enzymes—all of which are abundantly produced in Europe.

Europeans say these new rules are a necessary prelude to lifting a nearly five-year ad hoc moratorium on their approvals of a pipeline of biotech crops. The Bush administration recently challenged that ban before the World Trade Organization (WTO). And the EU began suing its member nations to lift individual country bans on biotech.

Europeans also say they are doing the U.S. a favor because traceability will be necessary for the next generation of biotech products.

Those are valid points. But Americans counter that there is no scientific reason for tracking current biotech crops that are no different from non-GM products. As soon as the new rules are in place, the administration should file another WTO case.

Let's examine the deeper problem by focusing on more than \$1 billion in yearly soybean exports to Europe, the single largest customer of U.S. soybeans. The vast majority of our soybeans are biotech, and European consumers and retail stores have indicated that

they will reject any foods with biotech labels.

Thus Europeans can import even more soybeans from Brazil, where suppliers pretend not to grow biotech beans even while smuggling some from Argentina.

While the GM conflict is being argued before the WTO, the Europeans can expand non-biotech oilseeds (grain and livestock, too) in the 10 nations that will join the 15 nations of the EU next year. Their goal could be to make the expanded 25-nation EU nearly self-sufficient in grain and livestock agriculture.

Trade deal. More than 40 years ago, when Europeans were bigger food importers, U.S. trade negotiators convinced them to import U.S. soybeans duty-free. A bone of contention for the past 20 years, the principle was reaffirmed in a 1992 Blair House trade agreement. A cynic could view the biotech rules as another European attempt to undo a 40-year-old oilseed agreement.

For those who want to fight the Europeans head-on, it is wise to remember that the U.S. doesn't hold the best hand of cards.

The EU has won two WTO cases against the U.S.—for a tax break on exports via offshore subsidiaries and for steel tariffs.

The EU has held off on imposing \$6.2 billion in retaliatory duties, including on U.S. fruits and rice.

As a U.S. strategy, we can encourage other nations, including the Europeans, to remain open to biotech. Brazil says biotech will become illegal on farms next spring, but many Brazilian farmers want GM crops, so that conflict is coming to a head.

Both U.S. farmers and USDA can underline the impracticality of the new EU rules and monitor cheating by competitors. At the same time, we can begin to look at a viable system to track GM crops to deal with the next generation of biotech.

Says Davis, "I think we have the ability to capitalize on those things better than our competition."

RECOGNIZING LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL!

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, October 8, to recognize Lights On Afterschool! events happening all around the country tomorrow.

Lights On Afterschool! is a national celebration of after-school programs and the important role they play in the lives of children, families and communities. After-school programs keep kids safe, help working families and improve academic achievement.

On any given afternoon at least 7 million, and as many as 15 million, "latchkey children" leave school only to return to an empty house. There is no question that the hours children spend unsupervised after school is when they are more likely to be involved in crime, substance abuse and other dangerous activities. In recognition of this, Lights On Afterschool! programs provide young people opportunities to be involved in productive activity after school. We need to ensure that every child has an open door to experiences that help positively shape his or her future.

I am extremely proud of a company in my District that has taken a leadership role in this critical movement, J.C. Penney Company, Inc.

They have formed an extension of their company, the JCPenney Afterschool Fund, which partners with organizations like Junior Achievement to help young people reach their full potential. JCPenney Afterschool and Junior Achievement are working to provide economic education programs to more than 100,000 young people during the current academic year.

Congratulations to JCPenney Afterschool, Junior Achievement, and to other organizations like the Afterschool Alliance, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, YMCA of the USA and 4-H for their commitment to making a difference in the lives of children across America through after-school programs.

NINETY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF TAIWAN NATIONAL DAY

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to acknowledge the 92nd Anniversary of Taiwan National Day. I wish to join my fellow colleagues in commemorating and sending out our best wishes to Taiwan's President Chen Shui-bain and the Vice President Annette Lu, as well as all the people of Taiwan as they celebrate their National Day. As a representative of The United States, I would like to commend the President and Vice President for their continued support and participation in the international community.

Taiwan National Day has a big significance in the lives of many people in Taiwan. Ninety-two years ago Taiwan became independent from Socialist China and strived to pursue a greater way of life as a democracy. There have been some setbacks and progress as with any developing democracy, but in the end democracy for this country prevailed. Just like the 4th of July in the United States, October 10th symbolizes freedom and liberty for the Taiwanese people. As a friend of Taiwan, I feel that we should honor them and their day.

Mr. Speaker on this 92nd Anniversary of Taiwan National Day, it is imperative to remember that Taiwan has a strong relationship with the United States. We hope that by celebrating with them we can show our support for their independence, and strengthen our international ties with our friends in the Asia, and strong U.S. ally in the region.

I wish Taiwan a happy National Day, and hope that our social, economic, political, and military relations continue to flourish into the future.

CELEBRATING CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, China celebrated its National Day, recognizing the 54th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China. On this occasion, I wish to applaud Taiwan for its support of the United States in our war against global ter-

rorism and for Taiwan's pledge of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and Iraq.

In recent years, we have witnessed Taiwan seek to return to the United Nations and World Health Organization. In my judgment, we should give Taiwan all of our support in these endeavors. Taiwan is a true democracy that guarantees the rights of its citizens. Furthermore, Taiwan is one of the most important economic entities in the world. Despite a population of just 23 million people, Taiwan has financial resources surpassing many Western countries.

On Taiwan's National Day, I hope Taiwan and the People's Republic of China will one day be reunited under the principles of freedom and democracy, and that this relationship will foster lasting stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I missed four votes in the House of Representatives on October 7, 2003. Had I been in attendance I would have made the following votes:

Passage of H. Con. Res. 274, Commending the National Endowment for Democracy. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on the Bishop (NY) Motion to Instruct on H.R. 1, Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

Vote on the Flake Motion to Instruct on H.R. 1, Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

THE BEATIFICATION OF MOTHER TERESA

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Mother Teresa was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu to comfortable circumstances in Macedonia, Yugoslavia in 1910.

She joined the Sisters of Loreto at the tender age of eighteen, taking the name "Teresa" after St. Teresa of Lesieux, patroness of the Missionaries. It would turn out to be a highly appropriate selection of names.

According to legend, Mother Teresa discovered a dying woman lying in front of a Calcutta hospital in 1948. She stayed to comfort the woman as she died, an experience which marked a turning point in her life.

The shattering experience of staying by the side of this forgotten, poverty stricken women left to die in the street inspired Mother Teresa to devote her life and her Mission to serving the poor.

She founded an order of nuns called Missionaries of Charity.

Mother Teresa did not just address herself to the poor, she lived among them, became part of their community, made their lot, her lot.